614 H34b V. 1#5

# STATE OF MONTANA BULLETIN

OF THE

## Department of Public Health

Vol. 1

October 15, 1907.

No. 5

THOS. D. TUTTLE, M. D., Secretary

HELENA, MONTANA

Published Monthly at Helena, by the State Board of Health



their cities to do this. But what is the result? The question is either referred to a committee, to be pigeon-holed, or is killed outright. The cost of securing these examinations would be comparatively little, and yet that is the only objection we have ever heard advanced against the question. few dollars expended in preventing a disease is bad policy, the city would rather spend a hundred times as much in furnishing treatment for the poor after they have gotten the When small-pox appears and the health officer enforces strict quarantine, he is complimented. When he enforces strict quarantine in diphtheria he is often called "a crank." Diphthéria is increasing all over our State, and it will continue to increase until the same energetic measures are adopted to check its spread, that are adopted to prevent small-pox; until quarantine measures are observed; until mild cases are taken out of our schools by thorough medical inspection of the pupils and all school-houses thoroughly disinfected; and until the health officer is given the moral support of the intelligent people of our state and the financial support necessary to prosecute a campaign against any disease.

It isn't considered good taste to say "we told you so," but the result is the same. In our first Bulletin the State Board of Health urged a general cleaning up to avoid typhoid fever. In some of the counties of the State the health officers inspected the various localities where it was probable this disease would develop, and made a general inspection of sanitary conditions in their counties, especially in the various camps. In other counties these inspections were not made until the disease had developed. The evil was done then, inspection could not prevent that which had already happened, the infection of the water. Two hundred and fifty-five cases of typhoid fever were reported in September. You can see where they come from. Nothing more need be said. To prevent typhoid fever cleanliness is necessary. People who practice filthy habits not only endanger their own lives but the lives of those about them. People living in infected districts should boil all water used for domestic purposes, and this means all water used for washing dishes and especially milk vessels. It is a good plan to boil all drinking water whether there is typhoid fever in the district or not. If there is a case of typhoid fever in your house see that every particle of excreta is disinfected before it is disposed of and that other precautions given in the pamphlet on typhoid fever, published by the State Board of Health, are taken.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1907.

SMALLPOX—Cases of small-pox were reported as follows: Custer, 1; Granite, 1; Missoula, 3 (all in city of Missoula); total, 5; total for September, 1906, 1.

DIPHTHERIA—Cases of diphtheria were reported as follows: Beaverhead, 3; Broadwater, 2; Carbon, 4; Cascade, 1 (in Great Falls); Choteau, 1; Deer Lodge, 2; Fergus, 2; Flathead, 14; Gallatin, 2 (in Bozeman); Jefferson, 9; Lewis and Clarke, 1; Madison, 3; Missoula, 3 (in city of Missoula); Park, 11 (9 in Livingston); Powell, 1; Ravalli, 6; Sanders, 10; Silver Bow, 55 (45 in Butte); total, 131 cases; total for September, 1906, 23 cases.

SCARLATINA—Beaverhead, 1; Cascade, 2; Deer Lodge, 3; Fergus, 4; Silver Bow, 11 (10 in Butte); total, 21 cases; total for September, 1906, 27.

MEASLES—Cases of measles were reported as follows: Choteau, 2; Deer Lodge, 3; Fergus, 2; Park, 5 (1 in Livingston); Silver Bow, 1 (in Butte); Yellowstone, 1; (in Billings); total, 14 cases; total for September, 1906, 10 cases.

TYPHOID FEVER—Cases of typhoid fever were reported as follows: Beaverhead, 2; Carbon, 49; Cascade, 39 (29 were reported in the city of Great Falls, but it is probable that the majority came from points outside of the city); Choteau, 11; Custer, 13; Dawson, 10; Deer Lodge, 1; Fergus,

2; Flathead, 13; Gallatin, 6 (4 in Bozeman); Jefferson, 1; Lewis and Clark, 7 (all in Helena); Madison, 1; Missoula, 74 (of these 7 are reported as having developed in the city of Missoula, 4 were imported from other counties in the State, 8 came from points outside of Montana, and 55 developed at points in Missoula county, chiefly in the railroad and lumber camps); Park, 3 (all in Livingston); Powell, 4; Silver Bow, 7 (6 in Butte); Valley, 1; Yellowstone, 11 (all in Billings); total, 255 cases; total for September, 1906, 100 cases.

#### MORTALITY

Deaths Reported to the State Board of Health for the Month of September, 1907, Arranged According to Counties.

	Tuberculosis	Diphtheria	Scarlatina	Typhoid Fever	Meningitis	Whooping-Cough	Pneumonia	Nephritis	Organic Heart Disease	Malignant Tumors	Acute Intestinal Diseases	Violence other than Suicide	Suicide	Alcholism	All other Causes	Totals
Beaverhead Broadwater Carbon Cascade Chouteau Custer Dawson Deer Lodge Fergus Flathead Gallatin Granite Jefferson Lewis and Clark Madison Meagher Missoula Park Powell Ravalli Rosebud Sanders Silver Bow Sweet Grass Teton Valley Yellowstone			1		3		1 5				1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 2	1 1 1 2	1 1 1 5 1 1 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 8 3 3 3 3 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 6 3 16 9 5 6 15 8 16 14 5 12 17 10 20 17 6 7 3 3 91 3 1 2 15
Totals	16	1	1	26	3		8		7 33	1:	37	39	5	7	104	314

Deat rate perh 100,000, 102. Annual Death rate per 1,000, 13.44.

#### Deaths Reported From Cities of 5,000 or More Inhabitants.

Anaconda Billings Bozeman Butte	1	3	2	$2 \cdots 3 11$
Great Falls	3	1	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Missoula	1	8	1	

